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Another partisan criticism of the policy of the United States in the Caribbean is contributed by Jacinto López—he scores bitterly the general course the United States has taken in Santo Domingo and in the other countries of the Caribbean and Gulf. The question of Porto Rico as a National Problem is discussed with candor by Pedro Capó Rodríguez. There is, of course, a problem in the matter of colonial establishments; but colonies have brought problems since first the Greeks and Carthaginians planted theirs, and the time will not come when problems, political and social, shall not exist.

WALTER F. McCaleb.

#### MINOR NOTICES

*Transactions of the Royal Historical Society*, fourth series, volume III. (London, the Society, 1920, pp. 229.) Sir Charles Oman's presidential address, with which this volume begins, is entitled "East and West", and treats of the campaigns of the Crusaders in Palestine, and of the parallels and contrasts between these and the campaign of the Allies in 1916–1918. The series of communications relating to the national archives of the British Empire and some of the allied states, presented in the preceding volume of the *Transactions*, is now continued with a further installment of statements respecting the history, during the war, of the archives of France and Belgium, the system followed by Canada and Australia in respect to war records, and the present condition of the archives of the Union of South Africa—all these obtained from official writers. Five essays constitute the remainder of the volume. In the first, the Rev. Dr. George Edmundson describes from new sources, chiefly Spanish and Portuguese, the Voyage of Pedro Teixeira on the Amazon from Pará to Quito and back in 1637–1639. Miss Mildred Wretts-Smith gives an account from printed sources, the State Papers, Domestic, and other manuscripts, of the life and doings of the English in Russia during the second half of the sixteenth century. Miss M. Dormer Harris sets forth the contents of two volumes of correspondence from royal and private persons belonging to the city of Coventry, and the diary of one who was mayor in 1655, illustrating town life in various periods. Dr. William Rees contributes a thoroughgoing study of the Black Death in Wales; Mr. J. E. Neale, the Alexander Prize Essay for 1919, on the character of the Commons' Journals of the Tudor period.

*Freedom of Speech*. By Zechariah Chafee, jr., Professor of Law, Harvard University. (New York, Harcourt, Brace, and Howe, 1920, pp. vii, 431, \$3.00.) The law and the gospel of liberty in the expression of opinion are both set forth in this book with an amplitude that leaves nothing to be desired. In his doctrine Professor Chafee is of the lineage of Milton and John Stuart Mill, of John Morley and Justice

Holmes. His searching legal analysis covers every important juristic utterance from Blackstone's misrepresentation of the English common-law doctrine to the latest decision of the American courts, and every violation from the unlawful raid on Wilkes's newspaper office in 1763 to the expulsion of the New York socialist members in 1920. Being himself an adherent "to traditional political and economic views", a convinced supporter of the government in the war, and "thoroughly" detesting "the attitude of Berger", the author writes without passion though with a genuine warmth in his devotion to the American principle of liberty of utterance. His historical outline dissipates the common notion that there is a clear tradition of freedom of speech flowing down undefiled from the springs of English history. He shows, on the contrary, that the right has been a growth out of alien soil, contested at every stage and hampered by a common law of sedition which was with difficulty uprooted from our American law and finally "repealed" by the First Amendment to the Constitution. The grievance of his tolerant spirit is that this repeal has been whittled away by loose construction under the influence of passion—the intolerance of the war-spirit and the new-born fear of revolution.

Briefly summarized, the argument is that it is not the possible nor even the probable tendency of an expression of opinion, nor yet its harmful purpose, that renders it obnoxious to the principle embodied in the First Amendment, but only its immediate and dangerous effect; that recent decisions have made the innocent and harmless expression of seditious opinion a crime; that this dangerous doctrine has even been extended in certain cases to opinion that has found no overt expression in word or deed; and that these decisions have left to the First Amendment no function but the protection of such expressions of opinion as are not abhorrent to those who make and enforce the laws.

All of these contentions may stand unchallenged except the first. Here, in defining the exact limits to which a not unlimited liberty of speech may be pushed, concededly "a difference of degree", there is room for difference of opinion. Even Justice Holmes, who never put his great powers to better use than in these days of doubt and confusion, held in the Debs case that the "clear and present danger" of an utterance might be inferred from its "natural tendency and reasonably probable effect".

Here then we must leave "the American doctrine" of freedom of speech, sorely wounded in the house of its friends but still with sufficient vitality to regain its ancient vigor in a better time when the humane spirit of tolerance and a more vital faith in popular government shall come to prevail. It is not too much to say that this spirited work of Professor Chafee, with its fine faith in the saving power of free discussion to make the truth prevail, will prove a notable contribution to that much-to-be-desired consummation.

G. W. K.

*The Early History of the Monastery of Cluny.* By L. M. Smith, Somerville College, Oxford. (London, Humphrey Milford, Oxford University Press, 1920, pp. x, 225, \$7.20, 6s.) The early history of Cluny is in large measure the story of its abbots, and it is to the first five abbots that the greater part of this volume is devoted, from the rather shadowy figure of Berno who won from William of Aquitaine a somewhat reluctant consent to convert a hunting-lodge into a monastery—"Drive out the dogs and put monks in their place, for thou canst well think what reward God will give thee for dogs and what for monks"—to Odilo under whom Cluny may be said to have reached her culmination.

The historical importance of the monastery more than justifies an account of its early years. But one wishes that the story, embodying as this does the results of a detailed study of the *Recueil des Chartes de Cluny*, were better told. The undiscriminating recital of miracles is wearisome; the pious motives that actuated donors—motives that are commonplace enough in chartularies—are too often quoted. One wonders at times whether Miss Smith wrote for scholars or for readers who might be amused by medievalisms.

The avowed purpose of the book is to combat two theories: that the Cluniacs were highly ascetic and uncompromising Benedictines, and that the Gregorian tenets originated at Cluny and were promulgated by the Cluniacs. The present writer was unaware that these theories were now generally accepted. He feels, too, that the author underestimates the influence of Cluny outside its dependencies. The Cluniac revival was a healing of the whole body, and its indirect results were perchance other and greater than can be immediately attributed to the abbots of Cluny.

The author seems to accept the exploded myth of the year 1000. A passage on page 155 implies that the grant of papal protection was equivalent to exemption. Familiar allusions appear in unfamiliar guise, as, for instance, on page 163, the phrase "a mercenary rather than the shepherd", where one would expect "an hireling".

The bibliography is in fact merely a list of books cited; place and date of publication are in no case given. In the index of over 350 entries just twenty are other than names of persons or places; and, opening the book at random, the writer found in three consecutive pages four place-names and one personal name which are not in the index. It is an added misfortune that the author occasionally disregards the customary rules of English syntax.

ALFRED H. SWEET.

*Norges Bønder: Utsyn over den Norske Bondestands Historie.* Av Oscar Albert Johnsen. (Kristiania, H. Aschehoug and Company, 1919, pp. xiii, 463.) In a convenient and attractive volume Professor Oscar Albert Johnsen here presents a history of Norwegian agriculture and of the agricultural classes from the earliest times to the present. The sagas, the old Norse laws, and the excavations of recent years, par-

ticularly the rich Oseberg find, have furnished abundant material for this study.

Norwegian farmers of the early Middle Ages used manure as fertilizer, rotated their crops, and possessed farm implements that compared favorably with those in use a generation ago. The author is however especially interested in the political, social, and economic position of the peasant through changing epochs. We find described the peasant's daily life, "his dwelling, food, and dress, his craft and art, his social life and his pleasures."

The typical Norwegian peasant is a freeholder. His right to the land has always been carefully guarded. In the oldest collection of laws, those of Gulathing, it is provided that a farm must have been in the possession of the family for five generations and passed into the hands of the sixth before undisputed title, the *odel*, can be secured. Traces of this remain in the present laws regarding landholding. At the close of the viking period probably one-half of the peasants were freeholders. In 1816 two-thirds of the farmers were proprietors. Serfdom never gained a foothold. It was foreign to the law and social customs of Norway. Tenants' rights have always been recognized and protected.

Through the *things* the freeholders exercised great political influence during the Middle Ages. This was largely lost when church and monarchy grew strong and the national militia was discontinued. Remarkable advances had also been made in social and economic co-operation. Peasant gilds of the eleventh and twelfth centuries served as mutual fire-insurance societies. When slavery disappeared the farmers could not compete with the foreign grain-growers. Weakened by the political and economic decline of the free peasantry, the nation failed to withstand the disastrous effects of the Hanseatic commercial monopoly, the Black Death, and the union, first with Sweden and then with Denmark. In vain did the last Catholic primate, Archbishop Olav Engelbrektsson, attempt to save both church and national autonomy.

Self-government was lost, but the free peasants kept alive the national spirit. If the foreign officials became too rapacious they were clubbed to death. Resisting the special tax of 1762 a peasant, Trond Lauperak in Bjerkreim, said, "Frederik is king in Denmark, but I am king in Bjerkreim" (p. 303). The freeholders continued to have a voice in the government. At the meeting of the estates in 1661 there were 408 peasants, 36 burghers, 14 noblemen, and 85 representatives of the clergy.

Peasant leaders took a prominent part in the national awakening of the eighteenth century. Their influence in the Storthing, particularly after 1830, contributed powerfully to the triumph of political democracy.

The author looks upon the landholding class as the backbone of the nation. He urges this class to assume the leadership in resisting the disintegrating tendencies of modern radicalism and guide the future development along safe progressive lines. He has a strong bias in favor of his subject, but this has not dulled his critical faculty. The book is

original, scholarly, and contains a wealth of information. Excellent illustrations, thirty pages of notes, and a good index enhance its value. It should also be mentioned that the author, unlike so many Norwegian writers of to-day, does not experiment in orthography and in the use of words.

PAUL KNAPLUND.

*Saint Grégoire VII.* Par Augustin Fliche. [“Les Saints.”] (Paris, Victor Lecoffre, 1920, pp. x, 191, 3.50 fr.) Some fifty volumes have already appeared in this series of popular lives of the saints, some dealing with little known figures like St. Radegonde, the Blessed Postel, or St. Colette, while others treat of the leading characters of church history such as St. Athanasius, St. Patrick, St. Columban, or St. Thomas Becket. The saints of the latter category have been assigned to very able scholars, among whom none is better qualified to prepare a popular but scholarly study of Gregory VII. than M. Fliche, who has already made important contributions to the literature dealing with the church reform of the eleventh century. The plan of the series precludes the citation of copious authorities but every page indicates the author's intimate acquaintance with the sources of the period. No novel views are expressed as to Gregory's work and significance, nor are the problems connected with his earlier career discussed. The author assumes the view expressed in an earlier work, that Gregory exercised little influence on papal policy prior to the pontificate of Alexander II. and that his real significance begins only with his elevation to the papacy. His first preoccupation was the suppression of simony and marriage among the clergy and the reunion of the Eastern and Western churches. On the early failure of the latter plan he devotes himself to the work of reform and is convinced that success can be obtained only by the weakening of the authority of primates and metropolitans, the lessening of episcopal independence, and the concentration of ecclesiastical control in the hands of the pope. This leads to the attack on lay investiture and the struggle with Henry IV., in the course of which Gregory is led to the formulation of his views as to the superiority of the Church to the State. An excellent chapter is devoted to the theory of the theocratic government of the world as found in Gregory's writings. The book is distinctly a historical biography and not a mere work of edification, and Gregory's shortcomings as a diplomatist and political strategist are clearly indicated. M. Fliche has, however, failed to do full justice to the imperial side of the case in the investiture controversy, and his final judgment as to the influence of the papal reforms on the moral life of the Church in the following centuries seems exaggerated.

A. C. H.

*Materials for the History of the Franciscan Province of Ireland,*  
A. D. 1230-1450 Collected and edited by the late Rev. Father E. B.

Fitzmaurice, O. F. M., and A. G. Little. [British Society of Franciscan Studies, vol. IX.] (Manchester, University Press, 1920, pp. xxxviii, 235, 10s. 6d.) At the request of the British Society of Franciscan Studies the late Father Fitzmaurice of Drogheda undertook to prepare a volume of extracts on the history of the Irish Franciscan province during the Middle Ages. The work was to be in annalistic form and to be based, so far as possible, on original sources. Father Fitzmaurice had brought the work down to the year 1447, when in 1913 death ended his labors. The materials he left behind have been revised and edited by Mr. A. G. Little, who is responsible for the final form in which they now appear.

As regards the disputed date of the coming of the Franciscans to Ireland, the traditions so long current to the effect that the Order was founded there during the lifetime of St. Francis (who died in 1226) are not confirmed, it would seem, by any extant medieval sources. It now appears to be evident that the earliest convent granted to the Franciscans in Ireland was that of Youghal, the foundation of which dates from 1231, or about that year. The existence before 1250 of other houses at Dublin, Waterford, Drogheda, Cork, Athlone, Kilkenny, Carrickfergus, Downpatrick, Dundalk, and Tristelermot is proved from contemporary records.

A remarkable feature of these first Franciscan foundations is the great preponderance of seaport towns in which the friars established themselves. Moreover, a glance at the map, which the editor furnishes, of the different Franciscan houses in Ireland founded between 1230 and 1450, goes to show that prior to the latter date most of these houses were in the Anglo-Norman areas, and other indications are not lacking that the Order there was dominated by the Pale influences until the fifteenth century.

Perhaps the chief importance of the volume under review lies in the light it tends to throw on the state of religion in Ireland down to this great turning-point in the history of the Irish Franciscans. And we cannot imagine anyone, after reading these selections, not wishing, with Mr. Little, that some other Franciscan of the Irish Province will edit the materials for the subsequent period of its history—a period during which the Franciscans became so active in Gaelic Ulster and so prominent in the national and literary movements of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. Meanwhile, the British Society of Franciscan Studies have rendered a real service to the cause of Irish history and of Franciscan literature in giving us this authoritative volume.

PASchal ROBINSON.

*The Burford Records: a Study in Minor Town Government.* By R. H. Gretton, M.A., M.B.E. (Oxford, Clarendon Press, 1920, pp. xx, 736, 42s.) This is a stately and elegant volume of nearly 750 pages. Upwards of 300 are contributed by the author, already well known from his sprightly and informing *Modern History of the English*

*People.* His narrative is divided into two parts. Part I., consisting of five short chapters—some eighty pages in all—is devoted to a history of the Corporation of Burford, while part II., entitled “Studies in the History of Burford”, contains contributions on: the Lordship of the Manor and Town; Officers of the Town, the Gild and Corporation; the Church of St. John the Baptist; the Topography and Population; the Levellers; and the History of Burford Priory. The chapter on the parish church, so the author informs us, was partially written by W. C. Emeris, vicar and rural dean. Part III., comprising more than half the volume, is made up of a calendar of records relating to Burford, including charters, records preserved in the town, and extracts from others in the Public Record Office, the British Museum, Brasenose College, and the Bodleian Library. The usefulness and beauty of the book is greatly enhanced by nearly a score of fine illustrations.

Mr. Gretton describes his work as a study in minor town government. As a matter of fact, Burford never had more than 1500 inhabitants; moreover, the borough corporation was, from the earliest times to its dissolution in 1861, subject to a manorial lord—indeed, for a considerable period it formed an outlying portion of the honor of Gloucester. Consequently, while the corporation for a long time “administered the Borough Court, the markets and the fairs, maintained a gallows and pillory, made by-laws and punished by fine and imprisonment any breaches of the by-laws”, it acted in reality only as the agent of the lord of this manor; hence, when one of the lords finally chose to assert himself, the former governing body was reduced merely to an administrator of certain charitable trusts. Among Burford's manorial lords have been men of note in English history, including Odo of Bayeux, Robert of Gloucester, the Despensers, Warwick the “King-Maker”, and John Lenthal. Another notable fact about the town is that its original grant of liberties, issued between 1088 and 1107, appears to provide “the earliest dated instance of the establishment of a Gild Merchant”, and the author seeks to show that the borough corporation derived its organization from that body, a course of development which the late Charles Gross, our great authority on British gilds and municipal origins, was never inclined to accept. Unfortunately, only a few fragmentary records of the borough court have survived, and most of the sources have to do mainly with the “administration of certain public property mainly for charitable purposes”. In general, the author has made the most of his not altogether satisfying materials, and while—except for the struggle with the manorial lord—he has given us little that is strikingly important or even picturesque, he has added another sound and not unuseful contribution to English municipal history.

A. L. C.

*The Livingstons of Callendar and their Principal Cadets: the History of an Old Stirlingshire Family.* By Edwin Brockholst Livingston. (Edinburgh, the Author, 1920, pp. xix, 511.) There are more readers in the genealogical section of some of our large libraries than there are in any other section, but each reader is investigating the history of his own family. You will rarely find him investigating any other family, unless he is being paid to do it. Nevertheless, to some extent American history is the history of families. Pinckneys, Carrolls, Lees, Biddles, Ingersolls, Chiltons, Livingstons are names which arise again and again in our political annals, and the genealogy of such families has a general historical interest. Mr. Edwin Brockholst Livingston's book, therefore, has value to other people than members of the Livingston family. It is a companion work to *The Livingstons of Livingston Manor*, which had a great deal of American history in it.

The family name is of territorial origin—de Levingstoun, derived from the lands of Levings-tun or Levingstoun in West Lothian, now the village of Livingston, Linlithgowshire, Scotland. The correct spelling of the name is Livingston, not Livingstone, the addition of the final *e* changing the correct meaning of the name. It is Saxon, and occurred long before the Norman Conquest, as early as the ninth century. The founder of the house of Callendar, from whom the American family descended, was William, second son of Sir William de Livingston, knight banneret. He received the charter to the lands of Callendar in Stirlingshire from King David II. in 1345. Skipping several generations we come to Sir Alexander de Livingston, lord of Callendar, with whom the boy-king, James II., crowned at Holyrood May 25, 1437, found refuge and who became his sole guardian. The times were troubrous—"widows, bairns, and infants seeking redress for their husbands, kindred, and friends that were cruelly slain by wicked, bloody murderers", as the chronicle relates. Some of the Livingstons of this period died in their beds, but many were carried off by violent casualties. By 1561 we come to the Rev. Alexander Livingston, the great-grandfather of Robert Livingston, the founder of the New York lordship and manor of Livingston.

The seventh Lord Livingston of Callendar, Alexander, was created Earl of Linlithgow by James VI. in 1592. He married "a malicious Papist", Helenor Hay, daughter of the Earl of Erroll. She was much harassed by the Kirk and accused among other crimes of having dealings with "the midsummer fairies". In 1715 the Earl of Linlithgow became a fugitive in consequence of his complicity in the plot to put James VIII. on the throne. The Callendar estates were sold and passed out of the Livingstons' hands. The titles Earl of Newburgh, Viscount of Kynnaird, and Lord Livingston of Flacraig, in the peerage of Scotland, are now held by an Italian subject by descent through the female line.

Mr. Brockholst Livingston has spent an enormous amount of re-

search in compiling this book and his facts are buttressed by exhaustive lists of authorities. The illustrations include nine colored plates of arms, a facsimile of the agreement of 1439 between the queen-mother and Alexander Livingston, portraits, and pictures of ancient castles. The paper, printing, and binding are all that could be desired. The book will take a prominent place among American genealogies.

G. H.

*Bibliografia della Storia della Riforma Religiosa in Italia.* Per Piero Chiminelli. (Rome, Casa Editrice Bilychnis, 1921.) Pastor Chiminelli offers us the first work of this kind on the Reformation in Italy, and, allowing for repetitions of works cited twice under different headings, gives us the authors, titles and dates of publication, of some 2500 works in twenty-nine chapters in which he has divided the subject. He begins with the precursors and the primitive Inquisition, and abandons the old thesis that the Reformation has come to an end in Italy by devoting a good third of the book to Italian Protestantism since the *Statuto* established toleration for all creeds. The delimitation of the subject and the names of the chapters show clearly that in the mind of the compiler the phases of the national movement stand out clearly, as distinguished from the general current of the Reform. The work is but modest, as the writer freely confesses in his introduction, but it is well mapped-out, and one feels that the ground has been broken. Omissions of course are the most conspicuous shortcomings, and are sometimes surprising. The chapter on *I Libri Celebri della Riforma Italiana* omits all mention of the *Tragedia del Libero Arbitrio* and of the *Pasquino in Estasi*. One suspects that the list is made up of the books which were to be found in the catalogue of one of the libraries on which the compiler has drawn; it is only a pity that he has apparently not availed himself of the British Museum catalogue, in that case. Naturally his acquaintance is largest with Italian literature, but German books are cited frequently with Italian titles, though they do not exist in Italian translations; thus nos. 634, 633, 775, 1586. For the relations between the Renaissance and the Reformation are cited the text-books of Hollings and of Tanner, while one looks in vain for the work of Hulme, of which the framework was furnished by Professor Burr. The tenth chapter "I Principali Riformisti Italiani nei Secoli XVI. e XVII." might well be begun with works which comprise biographies of several reformers, and so spared the repetition under the successive names; so Gerdesius, Mazzuchelli, Comba, Cantù, Trechsel, Sandius, Young, Herzog, Hare. Under the name of each reformer it would be well to list his works.

Signor Chiminelli is preparing a second book on the Manuscripts and the Codices of the Italian Reformation.

FREDERIC C. CHURCH.

*The Life and Works of Sir Henry Mainwaring.* Edited by G. E. Manwaring. Volume I. [Publications of the Navy Records Society, vol. LIV.] (London, the Society, 1920, pp. xxii, 375.) This volume contains the life of Sir Henry Mainwaring. His works, presumably, are to follow in a second volume not yet published. The biographer has done his work with care. It is possible that he might have garnered a few more facts about his hero if he had exploited the Spanish and Venetian archives, but he has evidently left few stones unturned in England. No doubt the job was worth doing. Sir Henry Mainwaring was one of the most notable of English seamen in the early Stuart period, yet he has barely escaped oblivion. There is not even a note on him in the *Dictionary of National Biography*.

The fact is that Mainwaring fell upon evil days. Had he been a generation earlier he might have shared the fame of John Hawkins and Francis Drake. A generation later he might have been numbered among the great captains who sailed with Blake. As it was, he was caught in the doldrums of the early Stuarts, when the greatest achievements of the English navy consisted in the peddling of fishing licenses to reluctant Dutchmen. Born the year before the Armada, Mainwaring carried through his young manhood something of the fine, lawless spirit of the men of Devon. When he was barely twenty-five he set forth on a career of piracy which for five years made his name a terrible thing in Mediterranean waters. But he forsook his evil courses before he was thirty, and when he was thirty-one was appointed a gentleman of the bedchamber by that tame pedant, James I. Thereafter his career was as unheroic as it might well be. With luck he might have carved a name for himself in the service of Venice, but luck was against him. He became a useful advisor on naval affairs and wrote some useful books on naval problems. He conducted the young Prince Charles on his memorable visit to Spain. He sailed with the ship-money fleets in their ineffectual demonstrations of the sovereignty of the seas. Disappointed in his suit for the hand of a wealthy widow, he later took a wife in a rather unconventional fashion at the "Toppe of Paules". But it is not easy to construct a naval hero out of such stuff as this, and with the best intentions in the world his biographer fails to accomplish the feat. Nevertheless, the life of a man who was an Oxford graduate, a pirate, a member of the Virginia Company, and a friend of that rare gentleman, Sir Henry Wotton, ought to make more engaging reading than this volume affords.

Possibly, after all, Sir Henry Mainwaring will prove to be more important historically as a writer than as a man of action. It will be easier to judge of that when the volume of his collected works appears. Meanwhile, this painstaking biography is chiefly to be commended to the attention of students by reason of the fresh light which it throws upon the defects of the early Stuart navy.

A sentence in one of Mainwaring's letters will be interesting also to students of literature because of its reference to the time and place of composition of that most delicious of all the Cavalier lyrics, Sir Henry Wotton's poem "To the Queen of Bohemia".

CONYERS READ.

*Captain Bligh's Second Voyage to the South Sea.* By Ida Lee [Mrs. Charles Bruce Marriott], F. R. G. S., Hon. F. R. A. H. S. (London, Longmans, Green, and Company, 1920, pp. xviii, 290, \$5.00.) Captain William Bligh, R. N., was a well-known character in the days when adventure-loving boys read with avidity the story of the mutiny of the *Bounty*. That famous voyage to the South Seas, to secure breadfruit trees for propagation in the West Indies, took place in 1787-1790, and after Bligh and some of his faithful officers and men were cast adrift by the mutineers, the skilful mariner guided them for 3618 miles in an open boat to the nearest European settlement, at Coupang in Timor. Bligh's reputation was enhanced by this remarkable exhibition of seamanship, and in 1791 King George directed him to make a second attempt to secure the breadfruit and other desirable tropical plants. The log-books of this voyage, in the *Providence* accompanied by the *Assistant* in command of Lieutenant Portlock, were lost for many years, but recently were recovered. Mrs. Marriott has used them as the basis of the present narrative, which consists largely of extracts from the log, with occasional summaries and editorial notes. A chapter gives an account of the earlier voyage of the *Bounty* and of the fate of the mutineers. In addition, use has been made of the journal of Lieutenant Portlock. Ten maps are included, as well as five reproductions of drawings by Lieutenant Tobin.

Bligh sailed for Tahiti by the way of the Cape of Good Hope and Tasmania. He spent over three months in Matavia Bay gathering the desired plants, and then sailed west through the Tonga Islands, Fiji, where he added much to the hazy knowledge of those islands, then to the New Hebrides, the Banks Group, through Torres Strait, where great difficulties in navigation were experienced, and then on to Coupang. From there the voyage across the Indian and South Atlantic oceans was uneventful. Some of the plants were left at St. Helena, and more at St. Vincent, and a considerable number were safely landed at Jamaica. "Unhappily there was only a small practical result of the voyage as far as the plants were concerned, as we are told that the West Indians disliked the flavour of the breadfruit, and preferred the plantain."

While Bligh's journal contains much material of interest to anyone engaged in tracing the progress of discovery in the South Seas, it will not be considered entertaining reading even in these days of the vogue of that region. As early as 1792 Bligh reported that the Tahitians had been contaminated by European intercourse. "It is difficult to get them

to speak their own language without mixing a jargon of English with it, and they are so altered that I believe in future no Europeans will ever know what their ancient customs of receiving strangers were."

*Études et Leçons sur la Révolution Française.* Par Alphonse Aulard, Professeur à l'Université de Paris. Huitième série. (Paris, Félix Alcan, 1921, pp. 182, 6 fr.) It is nearly eight years since the previous volume of *Études et Leçons* appeared. The war accounts for the delay, and at the same time furnishes the subjects of the new series of lectures. The question of the northeastern frontier of France is the subject of perhaps the most interesting study, which is entitled "Landau et Saarlouis, Villes Françaises". This originally appeared in the *Revue de Paris* while the Peace Conference was in session. It is an argument for the restitution of that part of the Saar Valley which had belonged to France since the time of Louis XIV., which remained French in 1814, and was taken away only in 1815. The same reasoning is applied to the case of Landau. Professor Aulard agrees that there should be a statute of limitations in such matters. He does not propose to redress all the wrongs done to France since the reign of Charles the Bald. The basis of his statute of limitations is found in the principle of the Revolution. Accordingly, he would not go back of the time when French territory ceased to be an agglomeration of semi-feudal entities and became the abode of a people voluntarily associating itself. His second study, on "Hoche et la République Rhénane", gains its interest from the contemporary schemes to set up, west of the Rhine, a republic dependent on France. It is in part a review of Professor Sagnac's *Le Rhin Français*, and of previous discussions of the subject. Two of the other lectures are concerned with the relations of the American and French revolutions, and were suggested by the sympathies of the two countries revived by our entry into the war. In dealing with the influence of Locke the author confuses Virginia and the Carolinas, for he ascribes to Locke the constitution of Virginia. Certain of the similarities between the two revolutions appear superficial. It is hard to believe, without more evidence than is offered here, that American paper money had any influence, other than as a warning, upon the inception of the plan for assignats, for the supporters of the original measure denied that the issue would be attended by the evils characteristic of paper money. A later lecture gives the versions of the scheme of a Société des Nations which were brought forward during the French Revolution.

H. E. B.

*L'Affaire de la Compagnie des Indes: un Procès de Corruption sous la Terreur.* Par Albert Mathiez, Professeur d'Histoire Moderne à l'Université de Dijon. (Paris, Félix Alcan, 1920, pp. 399, 12 fr.) In the second chapter of his *La Conspiracy de l'Étranger* (noticed here, XXIV. 724) Professor Mathiez undertook to prove the guilt of Fabre

d'Eglantine in the falsification of the decree of October 8, 1793, by which the East India Company was suppressed and the liquidation of its affairs was ordered. In the present volume he offers the documents in the case, with brief explanatory notes and statements of the inferences which he feels justified in drawing. Two essential documents he has been unable to find. One is the interrogatory of the deputies Delaunay d'Angers, Bazire, and Chabot, accused with Fabre. This, according to an official record, was a document of 133 pages. The report of Amar, the member of the Committee of General Security entrusted with the investigation of the case, has also disappeared. The strangest lack is not due to the mischances from which collections of papers often suffer, but to the curious failure of the authorities to bring the administrators of the East India Company into court or to search their books for evidence of the use of monies or shares in procuring the falsification of the decree. Professor Mathiez explains this by the fact that the political aspects of the trial of Fabre, grouped as he was with the Indulgents, overshadowed the question of financial corruption.

Those familiar with the controversy will recall that the text of the decree was referred for its final form to a committee of which Fabre was a member, in order that an amendment, which he had urged and which was hostile to the interests of the company, might be incorporated. Three weeks later, when the text of the decree appeared in the official *Bulletin*, the amendment had vanished and words had been introduced which seemed to offer the company a loophole of escape. On the manuscript text of the decree, of which Professor Mathiez gives a photograph, Fabre's signature appears with the others. His enemies asserted that the company had offered him an enormous bribe. He said he had signed *de confiance*, and that his colleagues were responsible for the changes. The probabilities are against him, especially in view of his bad reputation, but the gaps in the evidence are such that the case cannot be considered to be closed. Indeed, Professor Mathiez does not contend that his demonstration is complete.

It should be added that the documents are of wider interest than the guilt or innocence of Fabre, and throw much light upon the crooked paths of Revolutionary politics, particularly upon the connection of certain deputies with the stock-gambling of the period.

HENRY E. BOURNE.

*Due dell'Estrema, il Guerrazzi e il Brofferio: Carteggi Inediti, 1859-1866.* Per Ferdinando Martini. (Florence, Felice Le Monnier, 1920, pp. xii, 185, 12 lire.). A volume from the pen of Ferdinando Martini never fails to command the instant attention of students of modern Italy—it is certain to be literature as well as a real contribution to historical studies.

Thirty years have passed since Martini edited the first volume of Guerrazzi's *Lettere* (1827-1853), in the preparation of which a great

quantity of unpublished correspondence was brought together in the editor's hands; one of the most important sections of this correspondence, comprising nearly one hundred letters exchanged between Guerrazzi and Brofferio during the period 1859–1866, constitutes the principal original source of the present volume.

"The history of our political Risorgimento is not waiting to be written, it is waiting to be re-written", declares Martini; he goes on to say that "passions having burned themselves out, and the modicum of lies essential to all revolutions, and benevolently termed legends, having been dissipated, the time has arrived to prepare history." That when the vital documents have been fully published, monuments to certain Risorgimento figures may have to come down, need not preoccupy the historian. In this last declaration the writer has particularly in mind, it is clear, the monument erected to the memory of Angelo Brofferio before the citadel of Turin in 1871, for in the first chapter he produces from his own private archives an unpublished letter of Bianchi Giovini addressed to Brofferio under date of August 19, 1849, which menaced the latter with revelation of treachery to his fellow political prisoners in 1831, a charge brought against him as a delator by Bersani, at whose expense Brofferio was said to have secured his own freedom. The accusation is not new. During Brofferio's lifetime it was often whispered, and an unfortunate Doctor Poeti of Milan was even brought to trial and condemned by the court for slander for having published it. Martini does not put forward the letter here as absolute proof, but as important evidence; he believes that the accusation was exaggerated, but that there was some foundation in truth for it. Certainly the archives of Turin and Rome might as well reveal to-day the relative police and court documents and throw full light upon this badly damaged reputation.

Brofferio was an eloquent, unscrupulous, ambitious demagogue, and Guerrazzi was another quick-witted politician of the same stripe. Their friendship, which dated from 1848, found its strongest bond in their common, obstinate, screeching opposition to the great policy of Cavour—and similarly reckless opposition to those who carried on the work after him. For Guerrazzi, Cavour was "the primary root of all Italy's misfortunes", while Ricasoli was "Judas"; for Brofferio, Cavour was a "quack" whose "infamous methods were indescribable". No irresponsible extremists of to-day can surpass in their attacks upon government the virulence and misjudgment of this pair of blatant agitators. And yet both men were at heart patriots; Brofferio had preceded Balbo, Gioberti, and d'Azeglio in urging upon Charles Albert his mission to free Italy from foreign domination; and the work of Guerrazzi in 1848 and 1849 had been courageous and inspired by sincere love of liberty.

The greatness of the triumph of Cavour's international programme is indeed augmented in the light of this unmeasured parliamentary opposition. And the historian is strengthened in his belief in the future

of democracy and of civilization by documentary evidence that a nation can be created and become strong in the face of such persistent internal political strife.

Martini's historical narrative, into which the letters are set, is confined principally to such description of men and events as seemed necessary to a clear understanding of the correspondence; but it abounds in keen, judicious criticism. Wide historical study and long personal parliamentary experience have united to give high value to his work.

H. NELSON GAY.

*History of the Jews in Russia and Poland, from the Earliest Times until the Present Day.* By S. M. Dubnow, translated from the Russian by I. Friedlaender. Volume III., *From the Accession of Nicholas II. until the Present Day.* With bibliography and index. (Philadelphia, Jewish Publication Society of America, 1920, pp. 411.) The final volume of this work, the earlier installments of which have received appropriate notice in the *American Historical Review* (XXII, 626-627; XXIV, 726-727), covers only seventeen years, the period 1894-1911. Even more than in the first two volumes, the author concentrates his attention almost exclusively upon the persecutions and sufferings of his people, which indeed reached their height in the period here under consideration. It is a pitiful tale of gross and stupid governmental oppression, ecclesiastical bigotry, ever recurring outbursts of mob-violence, and much heroism on the part of the victims. While much has been written upon the subject, the whole story of the martyrdom of the Russian Jews has never before, perhaps, been presented to the English-speaking public in so comprehensive and compendious a form, or with more thorough knowledge of the facts in the case.

Nevertheless, it is hard to escape the feeling that the author has overshot his mark. The exaggeration is only too apparent in such statements as that "the horrors of the Armenian massacres in Turkey . . . faded into insignificance before the wholesale butchery at Kishinev" (where, after all, the number of Jews killed was only forty-five); or that the horrors of the pogroms during the week of October 18-25, 1905, find "no parallel in the entire history of humanity" (3500-4000 persons are thought to have been killed, of whom a great part were not Jews). The picture is too overcharged and lurid, the tone is too frequently strident and shrieking, to make quite the proper effect.

It is also to be regretted that a writer who is pleading for justice to his own race and religion, should not set a better example of fairness and respect for the opinions of others. He seldom refers to the Orthodox or Catholic churches except to denounce them in terms that he would probably find "excruciating" if applied to the Jewish rabbis; he will refer to the national shrine of Catholic Poland only as "this hotbed of dismal Polish clericalism"; and he seems to have no conception that,

grievous as have been the wrongs inflicted upon the Jews, the Jewish problem in Russia and Poland is not simply a case of "a nation of lambs amidst a horde of wolves": it is a complex question in which there is something to be said on both sides. One would like to see a history of the Russian and Polish Jews in which all points of view were impartially and dispassionately treated; in which one would not be so much surfeited with "unparalleled horrors" and "rivers of blood" and incessant denunciations and vague rhetoric, and in which proper attention would be given to the less-known but not less-important aspects of Jewish life—economic, intellectual, literary, and religious.

The text makes up less than half of the present volume. There follows an extensive bibliography of the whole subject treated in this work—a bibliography whose value for Western readers is considerably diminished by the fact that almost all the works mentioned are in Russian, Polish, Yiddish, or Hebrew, and scarcely any of them reflect any other than the Jewish point of view. The remaining 200 pages are devoted to a very complete index for the three volumes, which is intended to serve as "a synopsis of Jewish history in Russia and Poland".

The translator has done his task well, and for this as for his numerous other contributions to historical studies one must regret the more his tragic death last year, while on a mission to that troubled part of Europe with which this work deals.

R. H. L.

*Italy and the World War.* By Thomas Nelson Page, American Ambassador to Italy from 1913 to 1919. (New York, Charles Scribner's Sons, 1920, pp. xii, 422, \$5.00.) Mr. Page assumes that his audience is quite ignorant of things Italian, and devotes the first half of this bulky volume to a résumé of Italian political history, and of events leading up to the war. This is evidently in large part a translation, and abounds in Italianisms like "prepotent", "prepotency", "the Piedmont", and "Triplice", and in unidiomatic phrases and sentences; but it is reasonably accurate, and much of the later story will be new and valuable to the general reader. He is especially successful in depicting Italian distrust and hatred of Austria; Germany's economic and financial power in Italy; the sources of Giolitti's strength; and the baleful progress of Austrian diplomacy in the Balkans and in Italy itself. He is at his best in discussing Sonnino's negotiations with Austria and with the Allies, in his tributes to D'Anunzio at Quarto and Rome, to the royal family's participation in the war, and to Cadorna's organizing and strategic genius. In his ambition to relate the Italian war to the struggle elsewhere, he gives too full an account of what happened in France and Flanders; we could well spare several pages of this for, e.g., a summary of the volumes of the parliamentary inquiry into the disaster of Caporetto. He does

ample and at times eloquent justice to the tremendous Italian effort against Austrian superiority in position, artillery, and numbers; especially dramatic is his account of the heroic resistance to Conrad von Hoetzendorff's Asiago drives. Unfortunately it must be admitted that the book disappoints, both in its diffuseness—fully a hundred pages could have been saved by condensing the historical epitome and the story of operations outside of Italy—and in its omissions. The work of the Italian navy and merchant marine should have an entire chapter. The account of American participation in Italy is both inadequate and inaccurate; our only regiment, the 332d, is barely mentioned, and then with a wrong number; and we find not a word about the excellent work of the Y. M. C. A. Furthermore, there are so many mistakes and misprints that one feels distrustful of any statement one cannot check up. For instance: Mr. Page makes the Hohenzollern King Charles of Rumania a "scion of the Imperial family of Austria"—which latter, of course, opposed Charles's accession by every means available; and he assigns the present pope to "a noble family of Bologna" instead of Genoa. On p. 268 he repeats a slur against Rumania of exactly the same source and nature as the anti-Italian ones which he combats; and he quotes approvingly other Austro-Hungarian propaganda on the same general subject. He affects the use of many Italian and French words in the text and maps—calvaria, Sindaco (in several forms), matériel, sparti-acque; but the misprints of Italian proper names, even on the maps, are so flagrant as to be inexcusable—Cortino (several times), the Tofano, and even Cesare Battisto; the maps are otherwise clear and serviceable. There is an index. The style falls much below the expectations of admirers of Mr. Page's plantation stories. It is a pity that this book, with all its excellencies, comes far short of what is sadly needed—an authoritative account of Italy's war, from Italian and Austrian sources, but by some American like Generals Swift or Treat, who followed close at hand the titanic struggle up under the glaciers or over the limestone wastes of the Carso.

CHARLES UPSON CLARK.

*A True Account of the Battle of Jutland, May 31, 1916.* By Thomas G. Frothingham, Captain U. S. R. (Cambridge, Bacon and Brown, 1920, pp. vi, 54, \$1.00.) This short account of the battle of Jutland has the advantage of having been written after the story by Admiral Scheer, the German commander-in-chief, has been given to the world, thus supplementing the reports of Admiral Jellicoe and his subordinates. The account, if correct, does not add to the professional reputation of Admiral Jellicoe or Vice-Admiral Beatty, but it especially justifies the complaints that the German fleet possessed many advantages over the British fleet in construction, armament, and

equipment, and especially in night signalling, the German admiral being able to perform his manoeuvres with comparatively few master signals.

As a matter of fact, as the author says, the escape of the German fleet did not have any actual effect upon the situation and command of the seas. It did, as reported, however, cheer the German people, and brought home to the British navy that, in the words of Sir Percy Scott, "The British fleet was not properly equipped for fighting an action at night. The German fleet was." The sea power remained with the British navy, however, and the war went on with that basis.

*Great Men and Great Days.* By Stéphane Lauzanne, editor of *Le Matin*, member of the French Mission to the United States. (New York, D. Appleton and Company, 1921, pp. vii, 262, \$3.00.) Of the dozen essays in this volume, the greater part are devoted to sketches of eminent persons—Delcassé, Joffre, Poincaré, Clémenceau, Millerand, Lloyd George, Wilson, Roosevelt, and Colonel House; the other two or three picture the spirit of America in 1918. It is gratifying to see ourselves thus depicted when at our best, by a friendly but acute observer, and it is salutary to be reminded, in these days of 1921, of the level of idealism we then reached. The sketches of persons also contain penetrating observations, but after all are journalism, with the familiar defects of that sort of writing. A review of a small book is not a fitting place in which to discuss the usefulness to history of the innumerable volumes of collected newspaper pieces on the political aspects of the war and its consequences, which journalists are now putting forth in the interval of several years which must elapse before many books of more solid history will come out; yet a little thought can well be bestowed upon the insufficiency of the whole genus. It is the journalist's trade to speak instantly, positively, with the air of certainty and of superior information, and with exaggerated exhibition of familiarity with great men and of influence upon their conduct, concerning things about which neither the journalist nor any one else can yet be certain. Government by public opinion tends to become government by newspaper men, who are usually clever, but whose knowledge in the great fields of politics and economics is notoriously superficial. This brings one set of evils to the great world; but to the lesser world of historians another set of dangers comes if, while waiting for better opinions, we allow our minds to be much impressed by the cock-sure pronouncements of those whose success in their profession depends upon exaggerating daily the value of what they have to say. However, M. Lauzanne's book is good of its kind. His learned translator refers to a book entitled *My Prison[s]* as by "Silvius Pellicus".

*Publications of the Colonial Society of Massachusetts.* Volume XXII. *Plymouth Church Records, 1620-1859.* Part I. (Boston, the Society, 1920, pp. lxv, 470, \$3.50.) The present volume forms part I. of *Plymouth Church Records*, and offers to the public the contents of volume I. and a portion of volume II. of the records as preserved in manuscript. The complete work as published will comprise over seven hundred pages of text and will contain eighteen carefully chosen illustrations. The introduction is by Mr. Arthur Lord.

Professor Fred N. Robinson in his preface makes the following statement concerning the book: "It is believed that no more important contribution to the ecclesiastical history of New England has been made than will be found in these volumes." We concede that an extended and useful work has here been edited by the Colonial Society. Many persons interested in the Pilgrim story will welcome the publication, though its contents may prove disappointing in certain respects to the historian, for the two earliest and best divisions of the book are already well known to those at all familiar with Pilgrim history. The first section was for the most part published years ago in Young's *Chronicles of the Pilgrim Fathers*. Furthermore, it cannot correctly be styled a portion of the Church Records, nor apparently do any exist for this early period. Section I. is rather an "Ecclesiasticall history" of the congregation down to 1680. The second part has been published in the *Mayflower Descendant*.

Secondly, the Records are singularly lacking in information which might throw new light upon puzzling problems connected with the beginnings of the English dissenting movement, while they do contain facts of little interest which might have been omitted without great loss.

The work of editing has been so carefully done that one can only wish that it had been done still better. In the first place, the three sets of photostat reproductions which have been made of the three original volumes of the Records should have rendered unnecessary the desire of the editor to reproduce faithfully all the peculiarities of the manuscript text. Secondly, one could wish that some additional notes might have been included, and that one or two others might have appeared in altered form, in order to bring them up to date.

However, we have been referring chiefly to minor details. It is good to have all this material brought together at last, and we congratulate the Colonial Society on the successful accomplishment of its undertaking.

CHAMPLIN BURRAGE.

*La Intervención de España en la Independencia de los Estados Unidos de la América del Norte.* By Manuel Conrotte. (Madrid, V. Suárez, 1920, pp. 298.) Spain's part in the American Revolution was a

very wavering and equivocal one. Her financial aid to the colonies was important—Señor Conrotte accounts for nearly eight million *reales* from Spain direct, with well toward a million more from the Spanish colonies—and at least the vigorous offensives of Governor Gálvez of Louisiana against Baton Rouge, Mobile, and Pensacola, did something toward dividing British effort; but Spain had no consistent policy with regard to the Revolution, largely because, although she was tied to France by the Family Compact and although she was an enemy of England, she had no real sympathy for the Protestant republicans whom France had pushed her into supporting, nor any desire to set her own colonies a bad example by encouraging other colonies to rebellion. The present study of this, for Spain, puzzled and inglorious period, is admirably impartial and objective, being based for the most part directly on official documents in the National Historical Archives at Madrid. In at least one respect it is a real contribution. Nowhere else, surely, is so firmly documented a presentation to be found of the rôle played in the drama of American independence by the Spanish minister Floridablanca and by the Spanish ambassador at the court of Versailles, the spirited and keen-sighted Conde de Aranda. The cold, shrewd, and patient jurist Floridablanca lacked that generous enthusiasm which might have treated the Spanish colonies with such liberality as to make a Spanish Canada of South America and a Spanish Australia of the Philippines; and Aranda could foresee the dreary future with astonishing clearness, but could not muster the sturdy gifts to avert it. Seventy-five pages of documents as an appendix give the book considerable value for reference, although it unfortunately lacks an index.

ROY TEMPLE HOUSE.

*Early Quaker Education in Pennsylvania.* By Thomas Woody, Ph. D., Assistant Professor of Education, University of Pennsylvania. [Teachers College, Columbia University, Contributions to Education, no. 105.] (New York, Teachers College, 1920, pp. 287, \$3.00.) This book presents a study of the relation of one religious denomination in Pennsylvania to education previous to the year 1800. The first two chapters treat of the origin and organization of the Quakers, the third of their educational ideals, the next five of the origin and development of Quaker schools in Philadelphia, Bucks, Montgomery, Chester, and Delaware counties. The remaining chapters are on the internal organization of the schools, and the education of negroes and Indians, ending with a summary of the whole volume.

In particular, attention is given to the views of George Fox, his insistence on moral and religious training, and his desire to extend the benefits of education to negroes, Indians, and the poorer classes of society. There is a discussion of the relations of the various types of meetings for the control and support of the schools. The educational ideals of leading Quakers are set forth, especially those of William Penn,

Anthony Benezet, John Woolman, and Thomas Budd. The history of the origin and development of each school is given in considerable detail. There is much information respecting the control and support of schools, teachers, buildings and grounds, school work, text-books, pupils, subjects in the curriculum, etc. The author estimates that in 1750 there were about fifty particular meetings in the area covered by the study, while forty-one schools were regularly established under Quaker control before or "in the period following 1750" (p. 270), a number "in no way adequate to the school population" (p. 271), viz., the children of Quaker parentage of school age, which he estimates at from six to seven thousand in 1741.

The author seems to have discovered and presented the important facts of Quaker education, using the term educational facts in the narrow sense of the word. He makes little attempt to account for his facts or to show what social, economic, and other factors influenced educational progress or lack of progress; nor does he attempt to show the relation of Quaker education to the larger eighteenth-century movements and forces in American history of a general character or even those specifically educational. On the other hand this book is a good illustration of the change in the content and point of view in the writing of educational history. We are supplied with facts and not merely with the theories of educational reformers. The book also illustrates the fact that many of the most important sources of our educational history are still in manuscript. The foot-notes and bibliography show that the author used the manuscript records of forty-one meetings of various types, besides numerous other manuscript sources. Moreover he has scrupulously given the evidence for every important statement of fact, another innovation, shall we say, in comparison with many previous treatises in educational history. The author has made a real contribution to American educational history and it is safe to say that his book will remain authoritative in its field.

MARCUS W. JERNEGAN.

*Journal of a Fur-Trading Expedition on the Upper Missouri, 1812-1813.* By John C. Luttig, Clerk of the Missouri Fur Company. Edited by Stella M. Drumm. (St. Louis, Missouri Historical Society, 1920, pp. 192, \$6.00.) Those who are interested in the fur-trade as a régime, not merely as an economic factor in American history, are indebted once more to the Missouri Historical Society of St. Louis for the publication of the hitherto unknown Luttig's journal. Luttig, who accompanied as a clerk the trading expedition of Manuel Lisa on its Missouri voyage of 1812-1813, gives a typical trader's report of conditions in that portion of the West during the early years of the second war with Great Britain. If the journal, as its editor states, "covers a period when the fur trade was at its worst", it certainly shows the fur-trader Manuel Lisa at his heroic best. The efforts of the Northwest Company

traders to incite the Indians of the upper Missouri against the American frontier were bravely parried by the sturdy Americanism of this Spanish-Frenchman, newly become a citizen of our republic. Even in his slow retreat before the aggressions of the British-influenced tribesmen he kept together his men, impressed the Indians, and saved not only his own expedition, but the frontier settlements of Iowa and Missouri.

Apart from the war, the interest of the journal centres in the picturesque characters of both French and Indian, with some of whom the pages of Lewis and Clark made us familiar. Reuben Lewis, brother of the great explorer, Jean Baptiste Point du Sable, the negro who was Chicago's "first white inhabitant", it is interesting to meet again. Most interesting of all, perchance, is Sakakawea, the "Bird Woman", famous guide of the Lewis and Clark expedition, the time and place of whose death this journal for the first time makes known.

The editorial work is the result of long and patient research in the old court records and fur-trade documents which form the treasure of the society. The volume is a mine of information concerning the traders of the first American period, their families, and their several voyages; the notes form almost a compendium of early Missouri traders. The sketches of the Indian tribes are from more obvious sources, but are in the main accurate and helpful. The editor, however, adds the "s" to form the plural of tribal names, which the Bureau of Ethnology requests shall be the same as the singular. The Sioux were first known to French traders in the seventeenth, not in the eighteenth century (p. 54, note). The "pliable nature of the Indian character" (p. 23) is certainly a new interpretation of aboriginal traits.

The usefulness of the volume is enhanced by the very full bibliography which accompanies it. The execution is attractive, and the illustrations really illustrate. The whole volume justifies its dedication to William K. Bixby, and its acknowledgment of the aid and appreciation of Judge Walter Douglas, of whose fostering care the Missouri Historical Society has so recently been bereaved.

L. P. K.

*Life and Times of Stevens Thomson Mason, the Boy Governor of Michigan.* By Lawton T. Hemans. (Lansing, Michigan Historical Commission, 1920, pp. 528, \$1.00.) The author, at one time the president of the Michigan Historical Commission and a very able member of the state railroad commission, did not live to complete his book. The last chapter was written by Mr. William L. Jenks, the preface by Mrs. Hemans. The author set for himself a double task: to write a history of Michigan through the first years of statehood, and to refute "the calumnies heaped upon the Boy Governor" of these years, Stevens Thomson Mason. One can readily understand how the author came under the spell of the personality of the descendant of the Virginia Masons, favorite of a circle of national leaders among whom his father passed

as one, of a youth who in his twentieth year was the secretary and acting governor of a great western territory, and who before his thirtieth year had been twice elected governor of Michigan. It is an interesting episode in practical politics of President Jackson's time. But his historical method, of resting his case wholly upon the letters of the sisters and the daughter, and upon the speeches of the person he is vindicating, is not convincing. The book is an eulogy of the Boy Governor, a veritable prodigy according to the author.

The tone and historical method in accomplishing the other task is much better. There is a lack of proper proportions. There is special pleading in the account of the boundary dispute with Ohio, and the relations of the people of Michigan with Canada in the Canadian Rebellion of 1837-1838. But the chapters on banks and banking, internal improvements, the financial difficulties of Michigan during the panic of 1837, and the triumph of the Whigs in 1839, are well worth while. The Michigan Historical Commission published in 1916 *The Economic and Social Beginnings of Michigan*, by George N. Fuller. This volume by Mr. Hemans, with emphasis upon the political events for the same years, is supplementary to the preceding, and the two volumes constitute a creditable beginning of a history of another of the states of the Old Northwest.

*Confidential Correspondence of Gustavus V. Fox, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, 1861-1865.* Edited by Robert Means Thompson and Richard Wainwright. Volumes I. and II. [Publications of the Naval History Society, vols. IX. and X.] (New York, De Vinne Press, 1918, 1919, pp. xvi, 440; xx, 492.) The confidential correspondence of Assistant Secretary of the Navy Fox is one of the three principal sources of information for the history of the American navy during the Civil War. The other two sources are official letters of the Navy Department, now largely published in the *Records of the Rebellion*, and the *Diary of Gideon Welles* (1911). These three sources supplement each other. In some respects the Fox correspondence is more valuable than the official letters, since under the protection of privacy the writers wrote with less restraint. Moreover Fox's long service in the navy and his large acquaintance with naval officers were conducive to a free exchange of views. The letters of Admiral Porter, which are of unusual interest, are noteworthy for their candor.

It is understood that the two volumes now published are to be followed by a third. The letters published cover the years 1861-1864 and relate to some of the most important naval operations of the war. They contain much valuable information respecting Fox's attempt to relieve Fort Sumter, Dupont's expedition against Port Royal and Charleston, Goldsborough's expedition against Roanoke Island and his movements in the North Carolina sounds, Farragut's capture of New Orleans and opening of the Mississippi, Foote's services on the

upper Mississippi, and the operations of Porter and S. P. Lee, each of whom commanded the Mississippi squadron and the North Atlantic Blockading squadron. The volumes also contain a large "miscellaneous correspondence" which includes letters to and from officers of the army, other officers of the government, and distinguished private citizens.

The editors have been generous in their inclusion of letters, and one may believe that those excluded possess but little historical value. They have made no annotations, and thereby have passed on to the reader not a few perplexing questions respecting proper names and obscure passages that good editing usually clears up. The books are beautifully printed, and doubtless will be thoroughly indexed in the final volume. Admiral Goodrich contributes an excellent "foreword" to the second volume.

CHARLES O. PAULLIN.

*History of Education in Iowa.* By Clarence Ray Aurner. Volume V. (Iowa City, State Historical Society, 1920, pp. x, 370, \$2.00.) In its general characteristics the fifth volume of this notable *History of Education in Iowa* does not differ markedly from the four volumes already reviewed (XX. 897; XXII. 190). The same excellence of make-up and care in citation are evident. This volume is devoted to the more or less unrelated subsidiary institutions of the state educational system. Four chapters are devoted to the College for the Blind, five chapters to the School for the Deaf, four chapters to the Soldiers' Orphans' Home, six to the Reform (Industrial) Schools, and three to the Institution for the Feeble-Minded.

While none of these chapters offers special opportunity for literary or pedagogical discussion, it must be noted that the method of the author in following year by year the official reports of the boards and superintendents of these institutions fails to give a very satisfactory perspective of the worth of the effort of the state in establishing these institutions. An exception to this statement is to be found in chapter XX., which deals with the problems of the Asylum for Feeble-Minded Children.

The volume gives the impression of more or less padding to make it of the same size, if not of the same historical interest, as the preceding volumes. Here again the tendency to write out in full the figures which ought to be tabulated in the text, becomes a weariness to the flesh and an irritation to the spirit; for example, on about a page (pp. 256-257) not less than twenty-four figures of enrollment in the industrial schools constitute the body of the text.

The history of these five schools illustrates very well what has happened in many other states than Iowa, often with pathetic consequences: the shifting centre of gravity of schools as they are moved

from one place to another under the impulse of politics or according to the limitations of ignorant boards; and the variations in the success of these schools, because of inexpert leadership, parsimony of state legislatures, and changes in the purposes of the school, as in the case of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home, and the Reform School.

Such a co-ordinated summary as Dr. Aurner has made here of the specialized institutions for the care and education of delinquent children of Iowa will have permanent value both as a record of things to be avoided, and of things to serve as models for other states.

KENDRIC C. BABCOCK.

*The Life and Work of Sir William Van Horne.* By Walter Vaughan. (New York, Century Company, 1920, pp. vii, 388, \$5.00.) An interesting contrast between the Canadian, James J. Hill, developer of the American Northwest, and William Van Horne, born of old native stock, who found his field of operations in Canada, is opened up to detailed study by this biography. The data were assembled at Van Horne's own request, by Miss Katherine Hughes. He died before she finished, but his heirs continued her on the task; and then turned over the result, for reasons not revealed, to the responsible author, Mr. Vaughan, who was an old associate of Van Horne.

William Van Horne had the rare experience of making his career as a railroad man in the United States, and then of being shifted, before his fortieth birthday, to autocratic charge of the Canadian Pacific, then under construction. He built that road, with the patronage, indeed, of Donald A. Smith and George Stephen; and when their services to the empire were recognized by their elevation as Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal and Lord Mountstephen, Van Horne became in time Sir William. After his retirement from the Canadian Pacific, he gained new fame by building the Cuba railroad, in the administration of Leonard Wood.

He dashes through the book as a demigod. With a physique that almost defied indiscretion, he disregarded all the laws of sleep and diet. He drove ahead all day; could paint landscapes or play poker all night with equal facility; and could return fresh to his desk with only an apology for sleep. He was an amateur prestidigitator, a mind-reader, a collector of works of art, and a professional host in his mansion in Montreal and at his island home in the bay of the St. Croix River.

The contribution of the book to our knowledge of the development of the Northwest is real, in spite of its sparing documentation. His understanding of America was bi-national. Long before President Taft wrote inadvertently to Colonel Roosevelt that Canadian reciprocity would make the Canadian Northwest an appendage of New York, Van Horne had begun to fight reciprocity for this very reason (1891); and when the 1911 agreement was drawn up he declared himself out "to do all I can

to bust the damn thing". Taft, he asserted, "is an extremely good-natured gentleman who makes promises without much consideration and is too honourable to go back on them". Roosevelt he describes as summoning him to the White House to talk about Cuba: "I was with the President for half an hour or more. During that time he told me many things about Cuba, some of which were not correct. . . . During the whole of my visit he never asked me a single question and never gave me a chance to open my mouth."

It would be fortunate if we knew as much about Gould, Stanford, Huntington, and Tom Scott, the builders of the Southwest railroads, as we now know about Strathcona, Hill, Villard, Cooke, and Van Horne.

FREDERIC L. PAXSON.

*A History of English-Canadian Literature to the Confederation.* By Ray Palmer Baker, Ph. D., Professor of English in the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute. (Cambridge, Harvard University Press; London, Humphrey Milford, 1920, pp. ix, 200, \$2.50.) Within the narrow limits of this study, Dr. Baker has not only compressed an astonishing amount of information on an obscure subject, but he has invested it with unusual interest and suggestion. That Canada has produced anything worthy to be called literature will come to many readers as a surprise; but the evidence submitted admits of no doubt. Dr. Baker's work is based on a minute and exhaustive survey of the whole field in which he is a pioneer. It is very far removed from the conventional catalogue of authors and their works which passes as history of literature. The relations of Canada's literary production to the political, social, and religious currents of thought have been thoroughly studied, and are clearly shown. This history of literature is, in fact, a masterly essay on the development of the nation Canada, as expressed in her literature. Not the least of its merits is the style, which is clear, masculine, and concise. While free from chauvinistic bias, Dr. Baker writes with the sure touch and sympathy natural to a son of the soil. The period he treats of is less rich in national consciousness than that which follows; but it is there in embryo. Among the chief formative influences were the migration of the United Empire Loyalists, the War of 1812, and the rise of democracy. Their reactions upon literary activity are undoubted. The first Canadian college was founded by Loyalists. Howe, who won responsible government for Nova Scotia, was the son of a Loyalist. So was Haliburton, the creator of "Sam Slick", and the father of American humor. Richardson, the novelist, fought as a boy officer in the War of 1812, and his novels are largely based on that experience. The general reader, the special student, and the historian will all "find their account" in this admirable study.

ARCHIBALD MACMECHAN.

*La Personalidad de Manuel Belgrano.* By Emilio Ravignani. (Buenos Aires, 1920, pp. 32.) In the few pages of this monograph, which is no. VI. in the series published by the Faculty of Philosophy and Letters of the National University of Buenos Aires, Dr. Ravignani, who has recently become director of that faculty's history section, presents a clear picture of Don Manuel Belgrano y González, whose career he divides into two aspects, civil and military. Dr. Ravignani shows no contradiction between these aspects, for the civil employe who as a youth sought to propagate new ideas in economics, and presently to elevate the social and intellectual plane of his compatriots (to accomplish which he founded schools and a pioneer Argentine newspaper), later, as a general commanding revolutionary forces, inspired them with a sense of honor and morality which were, and are, a credit to the national flag of the Argentine Republic, which he, also, was the first to unfurl. An appendix contains six letters, written by Belgrano between 1810 and 1819, printed from originals in the possession of the Academy of Philosophy and Letters of the National University of Buenos Aires.

I. A. WRIGHT.